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those of Charles Francis the son, it is one of the leading themes. A letter of April 6, 1862 (I. 124-133), is a careful survey of the problem, and thoughtful references are scattered throughout. He did not love or believe in the negro, he was not an abolitionist such as his father and grandfather; but he hated slavery because of its effect on the white man, and he felt that "The blacks must be cared for or they will perish" (I. 132). He came to have a great belief in the army as a training school for freedom, and when he took command of a negro regiment he thought he saw "immeasurable capacity for improvement" (II. 195).

With regard to the editing, the first point to notice is that these two volumes are "selected from what would fill many volumes" (I. vii). The selection is obviously honest, and, except that one would like the letter of the father in which he speaks of the possibility of demanding his passports (I. 9), it is effective, with plenty of interchange of argument and reply, but very little repetition. The text exhibits the excellent staff work which one expects from the environment of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The reviewer, however, still adheres to the position that he took in a series of reviews of the *Writings of John Quincy Adams* in the *History Teacher's Magazine*, that Mr. Ford under-edits. There are indeed two schools of editing, and these volumes fall in the class where abundant annotation is least necessary. Certain duties, however, the editor owes to the writers and to the users of the letters. The pen slips in the best of hands, and on page 190, line 8 from the bottom, Charles Francis Adams is recorded as writing "imaginable", when he undoubtedly intended to write "unimaginable", and there is no bracket of warning to the reader. On page 194, line 2 from bottom, Charles Francis Junior's omission of a "not" is left unmentioned. Suspicion, once aroused, finds in less certain cases doubt instead of conviction. It is not sufficient to present a perfect text; a clear text should be the editor's contribution. The standard of perfection, moreover, is unattainable. A serious error is the dating and placing of the letter on pages 73-75, as of November 29, 1861, whereas the correct date is probably September 29. It refers to the removal of Frémont as improbable, although it took place on November 6; it refers to a "Fast-day the other day", which was observed on September 26; and there is a long reply to the letter, dated October 15 (pp. 56-60), and a rejoinder to the reply, dated November 5 (pp. 63-64).

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

The Industrial State, 1870-1893. By ERNEST L. BOGART and CHARLES M. THOMPSON. [Centennial History of Illinois, vol. IV.] (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission.¹ 1920. Pp. vii, 553. \$2.00.)

IN this production Illinois receives another volume of great value

¹ A second edition of the whole *Centennial History of Illinois*, to be issued by Messrs. A. C. McClurg and Company, of Chicago, is in the press. Ed.

in her Centennial series. The period covered (1870-1893) is, as the authors maintain, one of "far reaching importance" and of "solid and enduring progress", in its economic changes. Illinois ceased in that period to be chiefly an agricultural state, and became one of varied industries—mining, transportation, manufacturing, and great urban business enterprises. These activities all came into prominence in the period under review. The political and social influence of these changes are brought out in the volume.

The volume is divided by the two authors into two parts, the chapters on economic development being prepared by Professor Bogart, and the political chapters by Professor Thompson. The authors generously acknowledge valuable help received from their research fellows and assistants in the university, special recognition being given to Mrs. Agnes Wright Dennis, who put in final form the political chapters and was the author of chapter VIII., on New Forces Astir, dealing with the case of the Chicago anarchists and the politics of that time (1886-1892), a chapter which the reviewer feels impelled to say is one of the best in the book. On the Haymarket Riots Mrs. Dennis says that the conviction of Spies, Fischer, Engel, and the others resulted from popular outcry, that the "mob demanded a victim", and that the prosecution was "unable to establish any evidence of even remote personal participation of any of the accused". In this chapter Mrs. Dennis makes suitable, intelligent, and fair recognition of the work and influence of the political radicals of thirty years ago, of men like Alson J. Streeter and Gov. John P. Altgeld. Streeter was unsuccessful as against the routineers of his time, but the Illinois Labor Party platform of 1888, for which Streeter was largely responsible, is shown as a forcible piece of political pioneering, with its demands for government transportation, arbitration instead of strikes, a graduated income tax, woman suffrage, and popular election of United States senators. Since the reviewer well remembers the time when he was roundly reproached for venturing to speak well of Governor Altgeld when the politically orthodox of the day were denouncing him as a "red anarchist" or a "dangerous friend of anarchists", he finds some satisfaction in seeing that this *Centennial History of Illinois* recognizes Governor Altgeld for what he was—one of the greatest and most beneficent governors that Illinois ever had. Mrs. Dennis calls our attention to the fact that Governor Altgeld was among the "first to sow the seed of scientific criminology by his notable work on *Our Criminal Code*"; that he was a man of liberal views on social and economic subjects, appealing to the humanitarian and the laboring man; that he stood for universal education and free religion, and that he was a dreaded foe of extravagance and oppressive trusts and monopolies. Altgeld brought into office Florence Kelley as factory inspector; he established the parole system and the indeterminate sentence; he built great public hospitals; he was a friend of higher education, establishing normal schools, and befriend-

ing and promoting the state university, which dates its modern life and growth from Altgeld's time if not directly from his influence. "His uncompromising love of justice and sympathy for humanity were part of the man", yet it was his fate to bring down upon his head "an avalanche of vituperation such as few public men have ever received", by his pardon of the "anarchists" of the Haymarket riot. Altgeld not only freed the imprisoned men, which he might have done without much obloquy, but in his judicial review of the case he accused the state of the judicial murder of those that had been hanged, and in doing this he knew well that he was sacrificing his political life. All of these things are most creditably brought out in this *Centennial History*.

In the chapter on Greenbackism, it is not clear that the author fully understands the merit of the issue involved in that movement. The words "bad money", "sound money", "fiat money", "cheap money" are still employed like meaningless phrases, as if dear money is always "sound" and cheap money always "bad", as if the inflationists were always for "bad money", the contractionists always for "sound money". However, the chapter, like the others, contains a good recital of facts and events in the period when Governors Beveridge, Oglesby, and Cullom, and E. B. Washburne, John A. Logan, and Joseph Medill were guiding the forces of Republican politics in Illinois. Professor Thompson has also contributed valuable and enlightening chapters on the Constitutional Convention of 1869-1870, Some Aspects of Social Life in Illinois, Liberal Republicanism, and the Development of Art and Letters.

Professor Bogart deals with the economic aspects of the state's history—corn production, animal products, business expansion, railroad transportation, waterways and highways, trade and commerce, manufacturing and mining, and the struggles of organized labor. In this part of the book we find illustrations and tables of statistics and figures of lasting value, showing the distribution of the corn crop, the receipts, expenditures, and taxes of the state, the value and the increase of manufactured products, bank expansion, coal production, railway track mileage, and the opening of waterways. In all these matters the relation of Illinois to the rest of the country is duly considered; no subject is treated as if Illinois were in isolation. Therefore, the problems of finance, of production, transportation, and distribution are given careful and scientific consideration. The closing chapter, on Organized Labor's Protest, following a chapter on the growth of labor organizations, connects the labor movement with its political activities, and thus rounds out the volume as a political, social, and economic history of Illinois for the period under review. This volume, like the others of the series, will be of permanent value to all students of American history. Would that other states were doing as well in preserving and presenting the record of their growth!

JAMES A. WOODBURN.